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OPEN NEW HEALTH CENTERS IN BELGRADE OBLAST;
YUGOSLAV LIFE EXPECTANCY INCREASES

NEW DISPENSARIES, HOSPITALS PLANNED -- Belgrade, Glas, 18 May 51

The most significant efforts to safeguard public health in Belgrade Oblast have been directed against tuberculosis, syphilis, and trachoma, which are fairly widespread in this area.

Daily examination of patients and surveillance of the state of health of inhabitants is done in nine antituberculosis dispensaries. Another dispensary, which will have 40 beds, is to be opened in Smederevska Palanka. The dispensaries in Bogatic, Veliko Gradiste, and Pozarevac are to be arranged to include beds, similarly.

For the past 2 years, much activity has been directed against endemic syphilis, which is considerably widespread in the srezes around Pozarevac. A systematic examination has been made of all inhabitants in Homolje, Mlava, and Zvis srezes and treatment of all those infected has begun. The latest methods of treatment are being used, including procaine-penicillin therapy.

A systematic examination is being made of all inhabitants of the Macva and Podrinje areas for trachoma, which is one of the most widespread diseases in the oblast. Over 230,000 persons have been examined; about 6.47 percent of them have been found to be infected. The antitrachoma dispensary in Sapac and 30 antitrachoma stations in the field have conducted this work. This work is to be continued this year.

Forty ambulances, 17 of which work in the villages, operate throughout the oblast. There are 25 health stations to which doctors come to examine patients. Six obstetric stations have been opened, and soon stations are to be opened in Bogatic, Mionica, and Kucevo.

A new hospital has been built in Pozarevac, and 12 million dinars are to be spent in 1951 for a new hospital in Sapac. Four million dinars are to be spent on building a new antituberculosis dispensary with 80 beds in Mladenovac this year.

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The shortage of personnel is the biggest obstacle to further extension of health protection to the people in Belgrade Oblast, although the number of doctors has been increased in 1950. A doctor was assigned to each of the following: Mionica and Lipovica srezes, the Zajaca mine, and Rudovci. Two doctors were assigned to Krupanj.

OPEN FIRST BLOOD-TRANSFUSION STATION IN MONTENEGRO -- Cetinje, Pobjeda, 27 May 51

Cetinje, 26 May -- The first blood-transfusion station in Montenegro was recently opened in Cetinje.

Blood donors who contribute 250 grams of blood will receive a F-1 consumer card valid for one month, 80 cash coupons, and 2 dinars for each gram of blood. If they donate more than 250 grams, the compensation is to be doubled.

TO RENOVATE HOSPITAL -- Ljubljana, Ljudska Pravica, 16 May 51

At the beginning of April, work began on renovating the hospital in Rongjska Gora.

YUGOSLAVS HAVE LONGER LIFE EXPECTANCY -- Belgrade, Borba, 30 May 51

Mortality rates from 1931 to 1933 show that the life expectancy for men in Slovenia was 50.08 years and for women 54.15 years. Statistics for 1948 show that the life expectancy for men in Slovenia was 52.73 years, and for women 57.61 years. In Serbia, the life expectancy for men was 49.81 years, for women 54.17 years; in Croatia, for men 51.47 years, for women 56.60 years; in Montenegro, for men 46.46 years, for women 52.31 years; in Macedonia, for men 45.86 years, for women 48.20 years, and in Bosnia-Herzegovina, for men 40.89 years, for women 44.81 years. The average life expectancy in Yugoslavia in 1948 was 50.89 years, or 48.60 years for men and 53.01 years for women.

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